FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS RECOGNITION BY USSR, GDR

PY160251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced here today that the Soviet Union has implicitly recognized Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime, while the GDR has explicitly done so.

The Foreign Ministry reported that when Carlos Serrate Reich, former Bolivian ambassador to the Soviet Union, ended his mission to Moscow he was feted at an official luncheon by Deputy Foreign Minister Zemskov and seen off by protocol director Nikiforov. Serrate explained that the Soviet officials have decided to continue the economic agreements with Bolivia and even to conclude new bilateral agreements. He added that, as concurrent ambassador to the GDR, he had met Director General Naumann of the GDR Latin American Department, who told him that Bolivian-GDR relations remained unchanged.

The satisfaction at the Foreign Ministry over the Soviet and GDR recognitions was clearly shown. Many of its officials maintained that the recognition of Bolivia by the remaining countries of the Eastern bloc will not take place. On the other hand, it was foreseen that there would be concern at the U.S. Department of State in view of the danger that the Argentine-Bolivian axis may improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST 'INTERVENTION' AT UN

PY151313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (AFP)--The foreign minister announced here today that at the UN General Assembly Bolivia will protest attempts at interventionism. It was also announced that the national delegation, which will definitely be appointed next Monday, will express the government's respect for international agreements and treaties.

The Foreign Ministry also disclosed that another subject Bolivia will bring up at the assembly will be to reiterate its right to an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

The UN General Assembly is scheduled to meet next Tuesday.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO MEET WITH LIDIA GUEILER

PY151905 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1542 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, will meet this afternoon with former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada at the Apostolic Nunciature in Bolivia, where the former president has been given asylum. The interior minister said he will discuss with Mrs Gueiler the date of her departure, which will probably be sometime before next Thursday. He said she will be using the passport granted her by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry and that she will probably go to Argentina aboard an Argentine airliner. The interior minister did not give any further details about the time of his visit or about the alleged departure.

GARCIA MEZA INTERVIEWED ON RANGE ON TOPICS

PY151828 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2247 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Sep (TELAM)--During a lengthy exclusive interview in which the Bolivian president discussed Bolivia's internal political problems, as well as the most important aspects of relations between Bolivia and Argentina, Gen Luis Garcia Meza asserted today that (?the cultures and economies) of Argentina and Bolivia are complementary.

President Garcia Meza told TELAM that his government's program is aimed mainly at the Bolivian peasant sector and that although the Bolivian authorities are well aware of the speed with which changes take place in the modern world, it would be deceitful to talk about deadlines for the fulfillment of the objectives of the 17 July movement. He then pointed out that among Bolivia's main concerns are the problems related to regional integration, which he termed a two-way path. Garcia Meza then explained that the mechanism of integration is based on the premise that the parties give up something in order to obtain what they lack.

Referring to the Bolivian Armed Forces, the president pointed out that the unity of this institution is indissoluble and that the armed forces have proved that this unity is based on their support of national symbols and ideals. He then stated: We Bolivian soldiers devote our lives to serve the country's interests.

The president said that the economies and cultures of Argentina and Bolivia are complementary when he referred to the links between the two nations, and emphasized that we can offer Argentina minerals for its industry in exchange for technology and manufactured products.

Regarding foreign policy, Garcia Meza believes that the international blockade against Bolivia is due to a lack of information about the prior situation in the country on the part of those nations that still have not recognized the current Bolivian Government. The president pointed out that we have not built a wall around Bolivia. On the contrary, we have invited other countries to send people to Bolivia to learn about its present reality.

Answering a question about the basic guidelines of his foreign policy, Garcia Meza stated that they are based on respect for international agreements and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries. Asked about the reasons for the international aggression victimizing Bolivia, Garcia Meza answered that the infiltration of instigators, not only in the international press but even in certain foreign ministries, is no mystery, and we are well aware of who felt frustrated by the military coup of 17 October [as received].

Garcia Meza also stated that the military coup prevented our country from becoming another bridgehead in the heart of South America and a fateful threat to the peace, order and well-being of the states which surround Bolivia. To end the subject of the international situation, he stressed that we do not give more, nor do we ask for more than we give.

Returning to the situation of Argentine-Bolivian relations, the Bolivian president pointed out that they are becoming better and more fraternal since there is a high level of understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED AT ANDEAN SUMMIT

PA121816 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bolivia, isolated diplomatically by its four associates within the Andean Group, is not present at the Andean summit, but is being symbolically represented by Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the clandestine government presided over by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Paz Zamora arrived in Riobamba and said that the summit meeting will greatly influence the solution of the Bolivian problem. Bolivia, he said, is an important member of the Andean Pact and cannot be isolated from the subregion.

The Andean Pact presidents, particularly Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos have adopted a very clear stand in demanding the prevalence of democracy throughout the subregion, he added. Our presence here, he went on, is proof of the Andean decision that our peoples should be present at the integration process.

Last night in parliament, Paz Zamora received an agreement rejecting the coup staged by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, which interrupted the process for the reestablishment of democracy that was to have culminated on 6 August. In expressing his gratitude over this agreement, Paz commented that Ecuador is devoting considerable effort to Latin America's democratic cause. This event, he indicated, leads one to reflect on the continent's democratic process and awakens the consciences of the peoples.

He added that he had brought both the salute and the gratitude of Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of the clandestine Bolivian Government. According to the secretariat of that clandestine government, which carries out its activities here in Ecuador, Paz Zamora will represent Bolivia at the Andean summit.

ARCE GOMEZ SAYS CURFEW TO BE MAINTAINED INDEFINITELY

PY151838 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (TELAM)--Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce announced here today that the curfew will be maintained indefinitely to discipline the population.

He also said that former President Banzer is a staunch supporter of nationalism and democracy and denied that political parties exist in the current government framework. He said that only true nationalists are participating.

When he announced the decision to maintain the curfew indefinitely--this measure has been in effect since 18 July--the minister also reported that a draft state security law has been submitted to the cabinet through which the government is seeking to attain the established objectives of the national reconstruction.

Colonel Arce finally stated that the government's immediate objective, as established by the military junta, is to improve the moral standards of public services and increase the effectiveness of public administration in general.

FINANCE MINISTRY CONCLUDES TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH POLAND

PY160034 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 P 16

[Text] Eduardo de Carvalho, secretary general of the Finance Ministry, has reported that the Brazilian Government has received from the Polish Government the guarantees for an anticipated trade discount, at the international market, of the negotiable invoice copy [duplicata] resulting from the growing trade surplus with Poland, which favors Brazil by some $600 million right now, an amount which may reach $1 billion during the next few years.

De Carvalho, who this week returned from a trip to Poland heading a Brazilian delegation, stated that the guarantee granted by the Polish Government will facilitate the continuation of bilateral trade relations. In Warsaw the Brazilian delegation negotiated a contract for the supply of 4 million tons of sulfur worth $4 million.

The contract provides for the supply of sulfur by Poland over a period of between 10 and 12 years. The first 175,000 tons will arrive in 1981. The contract also establishes that as of 1982 the amount will increase by 50,000 tons yearly until it reaches 350,000 tons, after which it will remain stable. The finance secretary general feels that the contract represents an important step for Brazil to maintain a rate of imports from Poland in order to reduce the surplus which Brazil has in its trade balance.

It has also been agreed with the Polish Government that Brazil will open a line of credit for $150 million, $120 million in loans from the Bank of Brazil for the opening of new sulphur mines in Poland and $30 million to finance the purchase of Brazilian exports.

Poland will open a line of credit for the same amount, $100 million to finance exports of special ships and $50 million to allow Brazil to import machinery and equipment, the main products Brazil is purchasing from Poland.

Regarding naval industry, De Carvalho explained that "Poland is one of the strong candidates to supply special ships to us." These special ships (roll-on-roll-off ships [rendered in English] for the transport of gas and petrochemical products) will only be purchased if Brazil receives 100-percent financing guarantees, a grace period equal to the period of construction and interest from the international market.

The finance secretary general stated that the Polish Government has agreed with these clauses, and that it must give an answer by the end of the month. Although the negotiations on the ships was parallel to the purchase of sulfur, the Poles will not reject the proposal as long as Brazil finances the purchase of spare parts and components which may have to be imported for the construction of ships, which would total eight in number.

In addition to these subjects, the Brazilian delegation signed a contract for the financing of textile products worth $200 million for a period of 5 years, and discussed with the Polish Government the conditions of price and the period for the supply of 200,000-300,000 tons of cement to Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS ARMS SALES TO IRAQ

PY160125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated here today that nothing justifies a limitation of Brazilian arms exports to Iraq. The minister said that the Brazilian arms exported to Iraq have no connection with the conflict between that country and Iran. He added that Brazil does not believe that there will be a war between them.

The Brazilian foreign minister expressed hopes that the situation between Baghdad and Tehran will not become worse and asserted that his country examines requests for arms on an individual basis.

The arms exported by Brazil to Iraq are mostly tanks.

VISITING ITALIAN TRADE OFFICIAL FAVORS JOINT VENTURES

PY160149 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 16

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Italian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Roberto Palleschi has proposed to Brazil the formation of "joint ventures" [given in English] between Italian and Brazilian medium- and small-sized companies seeking to operate in third markets.

This type of joint operation is one of the innovations in Brazil-EEC relations which will be ratified through a new agreement next week, after the negotiations in Brussels to replace the old strictly trade agreement signed in 1974.

Palleschi held meetings in Brasilia with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Industry and Commerce Ministry Secretary General Marcos Jose Marques, in addition to maintaining contacts with Sao Paulo businessmen.

Palleschi stated that Italy is not worried about the trade balance deficit with Brazil, but feels that there is a need to increase that trade (totaling approximately $1 billion--$700 million of Brazilian sales and $292 million of Italian sales--in 1979), taking advantage of both countries' potentials.

Palleschi does not see the economic difficulties as impediments to increasing trade, as long as areas such as agriculture, the textile industry, the leather and furniture industries and the chemical-pharmaceutical industry are rationally exploited.

As an example of the cooperation possibilities, he cites the northeast development project prepared by the Italian Foreign Trade Institute and SUDENE [Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast] which includes the production of fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, oily seeds, cacao and sisal especially intended for export.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UN ASSEMBLY--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today signed a decree designating ambassador (Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva) to head the Brazilian delegation to attend the second UN General Assembly to discuss the prohibition and restriction of certain conventional weapons which cause excessive wounds or indiscriminate effects. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

DROUGHT IN BAHIA STATE--The drought in Bahia State is expanding to other areas, especially toward the northeast. In Bahia State, 55 counties have been placed on emergency status and 17 have requested to be placed on this status. Thirty million cruzeiros in aid has been requested to help the affected counties. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

CONSULAR OFFICE IN ARGENTINA--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today signed a decree creating the Brazilian consular office in Mendoza, Argentina. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

MINISTERS, UNDER SECRETARIES SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS

PY151800 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Dinacos [the government social communications agency] has just issued a communique reporting that the Cabinet members and under secretaries submitted their resignations today in order to leave President Pinochet freedom of decision in this new stage the country is undertaking. The resignations will be sumbitted to President Pinochet through Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS ATTACK ON LISBON EMBASSY

PY122156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2125 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today condemned the dynamite attack against the Chilean Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal. He also confirmed press reports from Portugal that although the attack did not cause casualties, it caused considerable damage.

BRAZILIAN ARMY MINISTER ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON FIGUEIREDO VISIT

PY160254 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brazilian Army Minister Gen Walter Pires has arrived in the country, especially invited by the army to participate in the independence day celebrations. General Pires was received at the international airport by Defense Minister Gen Cesar Raul Benavides and members of the Brazilian diplomatic mission headed by Ambassador Raul de Vicenzi.

Asked about a possible refusal of the Brazilian Congress to let President Joao Baptista Figueiredo come to Chile, General Pires said: I believe Congress will deny its authorization for the chief of state's trip. Thus, I do not even think we should comment on it. General Pires also stressed the existing friendship between the Chilean and Brazilian Armies.

NEW LAW REDUCES SENTENCES OF SELECTED PRISONERS

PY152236 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] This information will probably benefit about 5,500 persons. It is about a new pardon law aimed at decreasing sentences and eliminating entries in the police records. This new law has been under study for a long time and is in keeping with new government guidelines aimed at modernizing the judicial branch. It was announced by the president in 1979. The law points out that those persons sentenced to up to 5 years' imprisonment who have already served or will serve half their sentences within the next 6 months will be released.

In order to benefit from this law, the person must be a first offender. Those on parole and those whose sentences have been remitted will also benefit from law No 3,482 which is now at the Justice Ministry before being submitted to the attorney general of the republic for implementation. It is believed that this law will be in force as of 18 September, depending on how long the attorney's office takes to approve it.

This new law will not pardon those who have been sentenced for parricide, incest, statutory rape, rape, embezzlement of public funds, driving under the influence of alcohol, kidnapping of minors, and other crimes. Neither will it benefit those sentenced under state security, taxes and services law, the arms control law, the military code, etc.

According to a report issued by the Justice Ministry, 5,500 persons will benefit from this law. Some of them will be released, the sentences of others will be considered served and the rest will be able to clear their police records. But it must be made clear that this law will only be implemented once; it will not benefit future cases.

DEFENSE MINISTER: MORE THAN 1,800 GUERRILLAS IN COUNTRY

PA150435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva stated today that there are 1,812 guerrillas in the country with 1,000 weapons and he believes that they comprise only six subversive groups. Camacho Leyva said that in such circumstances, the guerrillas have only one weapon for every two men, but he refrained from commenting on the numbers and weapons of the urban commands.

According to the military officer, in Colombia there are the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) which has 773 men and 408 weapons, the 19 April guerrilla movement (M-19) with 531 members and 288 weapons, and the Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) with 20 men and 15 weapons. He also lists the People's Liberation Army (EPL) with 60 members and 50 weapons, the "Pedro Leon Arboleda" command of the EPL with 309 men and 220 weapons and the Army of National Liberation (ELN) with 38 members and 36 weapons.

However, in other government circles it is estimated that the guerrillas in the country number 10,000 men and some 200 women. This coming week the parliament will debate a government bill which grants amnesty to the guerrillas, in keeping with the objective of national authorities seeking to pacify the country.

Military Spokesmen on Amnesty

PA151543 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Military spokesman have said the guerrilla groups are not prepared to accept the amnesty proposed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration. Based on the most recent events in the country, which are public knowledge, it can easily be surmised that the guerrillas will persist in their insurrectional activities. Therefore, no solution to the problem, which is affecting Colombia's economy, can be seen, the military leaders said.

TROOPS CONTROL FOUR MAJOR CITIES ON STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

PA150200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--The four most important cities of Colombia--Bogota, Cali, Medellin and Barranquilla--were militarized today, and hundreds of undocumented persons have been arrested as part of a gigantic search operation. The stringent military and police controls were augmented today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the nationwide civic strike organized by the Inter-Union Committee (grouping the four most powerful labor unions in the country) which left a toll of more than 30 dead, dozens wounded and several buses burned. The strike 3 years ago paralyzed all activities in Colombia and was aimed at protesting the spiraling increase in the price of staple goods and at demanding wage hikes.

EFE was able to establish that in Bogota regular troops are maintaining control of the city after a guerrilla command of the M-19 group last night interrupted television channels to broadcast antigovernment slogans. The troops have arrested dozens of undocumented persons, while at various strategic points, the passes of vehicles without license plates are checked.

In Bogota, the anniversary is being celebrated with a public rally on the outskirts of the capital and with meetings in buildings which house the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC), the Colombian Workers Union (UTC), the General Labor Confederation (CGT), and the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation (CSTC). In other cities, the government has authorized public gatherings at a single place, but has not allowed any demonstrations, because it felt that they could disturb the peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER: WE DO NOT SUPPORT SOUTHERN CONE PACT

PY151920 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2240 GMT 10 Sep 80

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 10 Sep (LATIN)--Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez stated today that Uruguay does not support the creation of a Latin American Southern Cone pact which was recently mentioned by the Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Folle-Martinez who today began a 2-day official visit in Brasilia, held a 1-hour meeting with his Brazilian colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. His scheduled meeting with Preident Joao Figueiredo was canceled because of the severe flu that is affecting the Brazilian president.

Answering journalists' questions during an impromptu press conference at the end of his meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro, Folle-Martinez said: "I have stated many times that Uruguay does not support the creation of ideological blocs." Regarding a statement made 2 weeks ago by Garcia Meza, who said that Bolivia will support a Southern Cone pact, Folle-Martinez explained that the fact that countries in the region share similar points of view on certain issues sometimes leads people to mistakenly believe that there is such a pact.

The Uruguayan foreign minister declined to comment on the proposal made by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla for indestructible cohesion among South American nations that share the same ideals. Folle-Martinez added that although it is true that "leftist elements have been active in all of our countries," some countries, such as Uruguay, have overcome this problem. He noted, furthermore, that "there are international organizations on which we may rely in this matter."

Folle-Martinez also referred to the alleged kidnapping of Uruguayans Universindo Dias and Liliana Celeberti in Porto Alegre in 1978. He noted that these two persons are at the disposal of Uruguayan military courts on charges of participating in subversive activities.

He added that the Uruguayan Government abides by its statement that the two had entered Uruguayan territory secretly. He said he does not know if an investigation is underway to establish the validity of the charge that the couple was kidnapped in Porto Alegre by Brazilian and Uruguayan military officers. According to charges submitted to the courts, which have already sentenced two policemen for their involvement in the case, the Uruguayan couple was kidnapped in Porto Alegre where they were handed over to Uruguayan authorities.

Folle-Martinez said that during his meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro they discussed "in depth" almost all bilateral issues. He added that they discussed both bilateral economic and political issues and the work of the current joint commissions.

FORMER ARMY COMMANDER MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY EATON

PY121336 Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Sep 80 pp 10, 11

[Text] Yesterday after seeing Samuel Eaton, U.S. deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, the former Uruguayan army commander in chief, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, stated that "I believe the political, economic and social development is being carried out within the basic political framework for which the armed forces promptly disclosed a timetable as a sign of democratic reassertion to the Uruguayan people, whose opinion at present is the only valid one. The people are the only ones entitled to judge." Alvarez held a 1-hour breakfast meeting with Eaton at the request of the latter.

The meeting "greatly pleased" Eaton and was "satisfactory" to Lt Gen Alvarez.

The former Uruguayan Army commander in chief said: "I am aware that the Uruguayan problems will be solved among Uruguayans," adding that during the meeting "we discussed well-known topics which the media always report to the nation."

After stating that Uruguay's problems must be solved by its people, Alvarez stated: "The pushing, pressure and maneuvering of the politicians and their supporters who were ousted in 1973 can obviously be sensed inside the country and from abroad. They are the same politicians who, by improperly representing the people's will, caused the loss of faith in the institutions and jeopardized the future of the country. The same politicians who are trying to regain their representativity, which is as hollow as their reputation is sordid, are the same ones who were neither supported nor followed by the people and who were marked as corrupt by the armed forces in the preamble of institutional act No 4. With these politicians there is no room for dialogue or compromise. They are the same politicians who were admonished by the armed forces in February 1973 when they were resorting to similar maneuverings: 'Beware that you not bind the hands of institutions that have dignity.'"

Ending the interview, General Alvarez, asked about the possibility that relations between the civilian-military government and the politicians could improve in the near future, emphatically replied: "I believe that what I have said is irreversible."

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY131849 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Several persons have been detained because of their connections with subversive operations of the proscribed Socialist Party [PS]. One of those arrested is former PS Secretary General Dr Jose Pedro Cardozo, who, because he is suffering from a heart ailment, has been interned in a Montevideo hospital.

Another of those arrested, according to an official communique, is Eduardo Fernandez Farias, an employee of the Bank of the Republic. He was taken into custody while trying to enter Brazil by the Rivera-Livramento border-crossing. It was he who revealed the existence and underground activities of the organization. The organization relied on a propaganda apparatus that used the offices of the Paso Carrasco development commission as a facade. It has also been confirmed that it had very close ties with leaders and organizations abroad.

According to the official communique, Fernandez Farias had in his possesion a handwritten letter from Cardozo addressed to a Brazilian politician whose name was not revealed. A large number of documents were also found in Cardozo's house and are now being analyzed by the joint forces because they demontrate the real intensity of the clandestine activities carried out by those who have been arrested. A report on the documents will be released in due course.

Finally, the official communique indicates that some of the confiscated documents reveal the very close connection Cardozo had with leaders of several countries. Cardozo used these connections to direct, from our country, the movement of Uruguayan propaganda agents from one country to another on various types of missions.

GROUPS CALL FOR RECOGNITION OF EL SALVADOR'S FDR, DRU

PA151907 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT Sep 80

[Text] Some 100 labor, peasant, student and women's organizations of Panama have asked the Panamanian Government to recognize the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador as the sole, authentic representative of that Central American country.

In a document delivered to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, the organizations condemned the repression being practiced by the present military-Christian democratic junta of El Salvador against popular sectors and U.S. support for those violations of human rights.

The document also denounced the training of Salvadoran military personnel in the former Canal Zone and demanded that official recognition also be extended to the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of El Salvador.

It is necessary, the document said, for the Panamanian Government to participate more actively within the OAS in actions against the present Salvadoran regime and to show a more effective solidarity with the people of that country.

Groups Hold Demonstrations

PA160340 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] On the anniversary of the independence of the Central American nations, two demonstrations were held in our capital to protest the situation in Guatemala and El Salvador. Members of the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People and of the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace picketed the Guatemalan Embassy on Via Espana this morning to protest repression in that country. The demonstrators condemned the crimes and persecution of newsmen, teachers and political leaders by the military regime of that country. Speakers of the two protesting groups delivered speeches in front of the embassy reporting proven cases of repression in Guatemala and voicing local solidarity with the Guatemalan people. The demonstration was uneventful.

Popular groups have asked the government to take a consistent position of solidarity on the Salvadoran problem and to recognize the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. Such a request was presented to Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador, which is composed of several popular organizations. Members of these groups gathered in front of the Foreign Ministry as National Guard antiriot units looked on. The demonstrators carried placards voicing solidarity with the Salvadoran people and denouncing repression by the civilian-military government.

The repudiation of the Salvadoran junta and the request for Panama to recognize the FDR as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people are included in a note delivered to Foreign Minister Ozores. The note also asks for more active national involvement at the OAS. Upon receiving the note from a group of demonstrators, Minister Ozores reported he would convey it to President Aristides Royo.

OPPOSITION LEADER VOLOJ DEMANDS TOTALLY NEW GOVERNMENT

PA120318 Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Statement by Panamenist Leader Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, on political program presented by the party]

[Excerpts] The decision to hold an election on 28 September is not a decision in which all Panamanians participated. It is a characteristically arbitrary decision made solely by the present regime without consulting anyone.

The objectives of this exclusive decision favor only the current rulers' intentions to perpetuate themselves in power in an allegedly popular and electoral manner through their official party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD].

Those legislators favored for their usefulness to the present regime's goal of prolonged tenure in power represent no advantage or victory at all for the great majority of Panamanians who seek a true and genuine path toward an authentic and representative democracy in our fatherland.

Because of the present regime's ignoble nature, its irregularities and its lack of regard for demands for an authentic and effective democracy here in Panama, we Panamanians do not trust its intentions and consider the election slated for 28 September ill intentioned. A thorough, objective, patriotic and sincere analysis of the motives, goals and scope of this election in connection with the progress, political health and civic satisfaction of Panamanians shows that they do not in any way fulfill the civic and political aspirations of the great majority of Panamanians who, repeatedly over a long period, have asked the National Guard to convene a constituent assembly and to hold free elections in order to choose the president of the republic through honest elections honorably regarded by all the citizens of this fatherland.

Several questions must be answered immediately. We ourselves have asked these questions publicly since 1968 and again in 1973 in our open letter to Omar Torrijos. These questions are: (for the National Guard) Will the legislators favored by the regime on 28 September, as well as those already designated as such from among the corregimiento representatives, vote to reform the constitution that enables the president of the republic elected in 1984 to be reelected in the 1980 elections [sentence as heard]?

Is it true that Omar Torrijos Herrera will be the PRD's candidate in 1984? Is it true that the legislators will ratify the provisions of the 1972 constitution which confirm the National Guard as an aggressive force in the government that participates in the administration of the state rather than a mere custodian of the laws, state security and the legitimately constituted governments, as ordered by the previous constitutions of the republic?

If the National Guard officially, publicly and formally announces that presidents cannot be reelected; that the legislators will not vote in favor of the previously mentioned law; that Omar Torrijos will retire as he should have done more than 6 years ago; that he will withdraw to the garrisons and will not be the PRD candidate in 1984; that the National Guard will no longer be an aggressive ruling party as established in the 1972 constitution, but will withdraw to the garrisons to guard public order and national security as befits well-intentioned armies patriotically fulfilling their military duties; and that elections will be called to choose a group of fit, capable, flawless and honorably eligible Panamanians of conspicuous moral and political stability, who will draft a new constitution representing the will of all Panamanians, then and only then will have authentic proof of the National Guard's good intentions toward the Panamanian people's unflagging hopes and democratic fervor. Panamanians are demanding a constituent assmbly and presidential elections conceived, organized, directed and judged by Panamanians acting as guardians of the honesty of the vote, shielded by the patriotism, honesty and incorruptible fulfillment of the National Guard's sacred duty to guard the public order and the nation's domestic security.

Once again, as on 8 September last year, we Panamanians tonight demand and we request from the National Guard General Staff a dialogue to define the great political and social crisis burdening our fatherland. The regime has failed in its administrative, political, social and economic efforts and it is necessary to have a new government.

For this reason, the Panamanian people once again ask the National Guard for an honorable dialogue marked by civic spirit in order to resolve the national crisis.

This is the letter we read on 8 September 1979, which we tried to take to the central headquarters of the National Guard, but were unable to. But here is the letter. I am reading it because it has constant, everyday applicability. The Panamanian people, therefore, invite the National Guard General Staff to an honorable dialogue marked by civic mindedness to resolve the national crisis.

As we tried to do that day, we will once again present a list of demands so that the military institution can respond to the following democratic desires: First, the Panamanian people demand the resignation of the entire government; second, the Panamanian people demand that Omar Torrijos Herrera retire as he should have done more than 6 years ago and that he definitely resign from the National Guard; the Panamanian people demand the dissolution of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives; the Panamanian people demand a provisional government headed by five well-known citizens of confirmed democratic tradition, notable civic spirit and flawless moral, civic and personal stability; the Panamanian people demand the ministers of state in the new cabinet not be designated by either the National Guard General Staff or by the junta of notables heading the provisional government, but that they be designated by the various unions or groups representing the Panamanian professionals whose work turns the wheels of agricultural, livestock, industrial, commercial, professional and educational production here in Panama.

Thus, the education minister will be designated by teachers and parents. The health minister will be designated by the doctors, nurses and related personnel. The government and justice minister will be appointed by the lawyers. The government and justice minister will receive the National Guard's unrestricted support. The labor minister will be designated by the workers; the commerce minister by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce. The economy minister will be designated by the National Council of Private Enterprise and by the Panamanian Business Executives Association. The housing minister will be appointed by the Panamanian Association of Engineers and Architects. The ministers of finance and treasury and of foreign relations will be designated by the junta of notables and by the ministers designated above. The comptroller general of the republic will be appointed by the junta of notables and by the entire cabinet.

The Panamanian people demand the resignation of all the members of the Supreme Court of Justice as well as its reorganization by a commission of jurists designated by the junta of notables and by the entire cabinet. The justices of the provisional government will be designated by the junta of notables and by the cabinet.

The Panamanian people demand that once the provisional government is organized, a constituent assembly should be convened. Fifty citizens of confirmed moral stability, honorable civic spirit and flawless professional and civic tradition will be elected to this constituent assembly. Twenty-five of those elected to the constituent assembly will be lawyers of honorable conduct. The other 25 will represent the workers sector, the doctors, businessmen, teachers, farmers and cattlemen, the bankers and professionals of other sectors. The 1972 constitution, which is currently in effect, would thus be abolished.

The Panamanian people demand free and honest elections--organized, conducted and counted by the United Nations. The Panamanian people would thus elect the president of the republic, two vice presidents, the mayors and councilmen and a congress or national assembly of deputies.

The elections would be held 2 years after the establishment of a provisional government, and only those Panamanians of confirmed moral and civic stability would be able to aspire to electoral office.

All political groups of any ideology or tendency could aspire to participate in these elections, but they would exercise the rights won through the election only if, once their votes are counted, they amount to at least 3 percent of the total number of votes cast by voters on election day.

It is thus understood, gentlemen of the National Guard General Staff, that the above is merely the basis of the dialogue that we, the Panamanian people, want to hold with you once all the citizens of this fatherland, gathered alongside the National Guard General Staff, have obtained a definitive response to our natural and legitimate right to determine our own political destiny.

In order to make it clear that the person writing this document, citizen Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, is not planning to struggle for this list of aspirations because of personal ambitions, I solemnly declare that I refuse to participate in the government junta or in the cabinet and that I refuse to hold any government post or become a candidate to the constituent assembly. I do not want to be a constitutent assembly member. But I also solemnly declare that I will not give up the struggle for the establishment of an authentic democracy in my fatherland and that I will not rest until this list of democratic aspirations of the Panamanian people becomes a reality.

It will be evident that the responsibility to either make Panama march toward the full enjoyment of peace, progress and justice or plunge it into the abyss of chaos and fratricidal confrontations remains in the hands of the National Guard. May God illuminate all of us so that we may take communion together in the understanding that we will only be able to achieve peace through understanding, tolerance, humility and truth. Our fatherland's political problem will not be resolved by electing 19 legislators. The National Guard will show its good will the day it lets all of us help organize an electoral system in which we can freely participate to draft the laws, to draft the constitution and to devise a way to elect the president of the republic directly and honestly.

Panamanian people, for all the above reasons we will abstain from participating in the 28 September elections. We urge everyone to reflect on this matter and to realize that there is only one way in which both this government and the National Guard can show their good will, their authentic, genuine and patriotic good will to resolve the current political problem and crisis: by convening a constituent assembly immediately. Honest elections should be held later to elect the president of the republic.

Long live my dear Panama! Long live Panamanians! May God illuminate all of us, especially the National Guard, so that together we may reach the joyful field of unity and may jubilantly sing the anthem of our dear fatherland. [applause]

BRIEFS

ENTRY RESTRICTION ON SALVADORANS--Panama City, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Elias Castillo, director of the Immigration Department of the Government and Justice Ministry, today reported that the Panamanian Government has restricted the entry of undocumented Salvadorans into this country. The Foreign Ministry recently canceled the exemption from visa taxes granted to Salvadorans who come to our country and reduced the period for which a tourist visa is valid from 3 months to 1 month. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 10 Sep 80 PA]

SIX-MONTH PUBLIC DEBT FIGURE--Panama City, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Damian Castillo, comptroller general, has reported that Panama's public debt amounted to $2.81 million for the first 6 months of 1980. Of this figure, $621 million is for local debt, while $2.182 million represents foreign debt. He said $126 million was paid in interest rates and $157 million was paid to amortize capital. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1339 GMT 1 Sep 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

AUTHORITIES REQUEST GUNRUNNING DATA FROM PANAMA

PA131429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The commission from the Costa Rican legislative assembly investigating the arms traffic today asked the Panamanian Government for more information regarding arms trafficking in Central America.

The Costa Rican deputies are asking for more information on a report filed by the Panamanian authorities based on statements by the Panamanian pilot who crashed in El Salvador with a planeload of arms and ammunition for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The deputies feel they lack important facts that would help eliminate the arms traffic. The commission says that at least it is necessary to know the names of the pilots who accompanied the Panamanian pilot to El Salvador.

Today the commission will call the investigator appointed by the government and the administrative director of the public security aeronautics section, who is said to be involved in the sale of 80 75-mm shells.

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ REITERATES COMMITMENT TO PEACEFUL CHANGE

PA152109 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech to the nation by government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez from Gerardo Barrios Military Academy to mark the cadets' oath of allegiance ceremony on the 159th anniversary of independence--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades of the revolutionary government junta, members of the cabinet, representatives of the diplomatic corps, military attaches, distinguished special guests, esteemed parents, cadets:

We men of arms were aware of our historical commitment and our responsibility to put an end to an unjust state of affairs. We knew that the existing situation had generated social conflicts, aggravated by the population growth and by the unchecked inflationary spiral. And when the future seemed uncertain, the bloodless insurrection of 15 October 1979 was staged to clear away the clouds and indicate a new path. On that occasion, the armed forces published its revolutionary proclamation, which was immediately accepted throughout the country.

As a logical consequence of this, the ousted groups made every effort to recover their positions by attempting to create among the people a climate of confusion, mistrust and skepticism regarding the motives of those of us who had staged the movement.

For their part, the radical leftist groups, after their initial surprise, reacted in a negative manner. Both of these groups, equally opposed to any possibility of structural change, initiated a multimillion colon campaign of misinformation and lies inside and outside the country. The extremists have resources and accomplices beyond our borders providing support that is surely not being offered without a commitment to pay a price.

To some, the objectives of those groups may be confusing and self-contradictory. On the other hand, the Salvadoran revolutionary government has outlined its objectives clearly and emphatically: to democratize the country politically, economically and socially, on ethical and moral bases, by means of an authentic revolutionary process, peacefully and with liberty.

We have already reclaimed the land for the peasants who work it and today the country's banks serve all Salvadorans. Many other far-reaching measures have also been decreed. The process is difficult, but with the resolute support of the people we will move forward in the construction of the new society in which there is broad participation and greater opportunities for education and employment and better health and progress for all.

We are committed to raising a feeling of solidarity and fraternity in order to arrive at a state of coexistence in peace and justice. Our non-Marxist model of revolution may cause concern to those who think in materialist ways and who, by their selfish attitudes, become dependents of their ambition and slaves to their fanaticism.

We trust that this concern will be converted into a positive element and will open to them the path of understanding and reason. No one can continue to cling to concepts which run contrary to the desires for peace and the social reality of the Salvadoran people. In the new society which we have begun to build, there is room for all Salvadorans who truly wish to participate in the nonviolent construction of a better destiny for the fatherland, which the forefathers of 1821 foresaw as being free, sovereign and independent.

To consolidate the Salvadoran revolutionary process in order to make this dream a reality is the inescapable duty of the armed forces which all its members must keep in mind.

ERP OFFICIAL SAYS FINAL OFFENSIVE NEAR

PA160334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Juan Jose Medrano, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary party's Central Committee and of the general command of the People's Revolutionary Army's [ERP] general staff, affirmed in exclusive statements for the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY [ANN] that the conditions for launching a final offensive are practically given now.

He added that the ERP has organized several guerrilla fronts, outstanding among these is the northeastern front, which includes the areas between Morazan and La Union, 190 km from San Salvador; the southern front, which covers the Pacific zone; and the central front in San Salvador. Mobile forces are kept in other areas, Medrano told ANN.

Commenting on the organizatinal aspects, the ERP leader stressed that a single directorate with a single position and a joint war plan is now practically a reality.

Finally, he said that the mass front can organize the people and the militia while the local guerrilla army and the regular army are being consolidated.

JUNTA CHARGED WITH PLANNING MEXICAN NEWSMAN'S DEATH

PA121409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Salvadoran newsman Jorge Pinto has charged in Mexico that the Salvadoran junta planned the death of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez. Pinto, director of the Salvadoran newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE whose printing machines were recently destroyed by a bomb, maintained in the Mexican capital that the Salvadoran Army high command ordered Rodriguez' death to initimidate foreign newsmen.

Pinto said he is returning to El Salvador to continue opposing the guerrillas. He said that it is a newsman's duty to be on the frontline, no matter the conditions. Pinto added that the paper will come out again even if they have to put it together by hand. He said that when a government muzzles the press, it is promoting its own downfall. Pinto said that the recent throat surgery he underwent will not stop him from reporting the truth and accusing the Salvadoran Armed Forces of murdering the Mexican newsman.

Pinto mentioned the name of another newsman murdered in El Salvador: Anguel Suarez, LA CRONICA chief editor, was murdered because he strongly criticized the members of the junta and by doing this he signed his own death warrant.

He said that there are several lists with the names of local and foreign newsmen who have been sentenced to death by the paramilitary groups. I am number 112 on one of those lists, Pinto indicated. LA CRONICA photographer Jaime Suarez was torn apart after they killed him to try to intimidate us. Our newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE will publish again and we newsmen will do our duty until they kill us all, Pinto concluded.

HONDURAS

HAVANA: 30 U.S. OFFICERS ARRIVE TO ADVISE REGIME

PA150258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Thirty more U.S. officers of the so-called special mobile forces have arrived in Honduras as advisers to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's regime, according to Honduran press reports. The report adds that the officers are staying at the Alameda Hotel in downtown Tegucigalpa.

The Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR recently reported that the U.S. military advisers were training Honduran Armed Forces counterinsurgency commando units with the permission of the U.S. Congress, which has allocated $5 million for this activity.

Eyewitness reports say that large shipments of weapons from Venezuela earmarked for the Salvadoran military-Christian democratic junta began arriving in Honduras early this month. The shipments are being received at the Honduran port of Cortes on the Atlantic, from which they are taken to Toncontin Airport and are later sent to El Salvador.

NEGOTIATORS CONTINUE MEETINGS WITH SALVADORANS IN MIAMI

PA131451 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign affairs minister, left yesterday for Miami to continue the negotiations on the border conflict with El Salvador. He was accompanied by Pedro Pineda Madrid, Andres Alvarado Puerto, Ramon Valladares Soto, Luis Martinez Figueroa, who replaced Camilo Gomez y Gomez, and Salomon Jimenez Castro, members of the Honduran commission.

In Miami they will continue the talks that have been going on for the past months with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and members of the Salvadoran negotiating commission.

They will stay in Miami until 14 September. On that date Minister Elvir Sierra, accompanied by Pedro Pineda Madrid, chairman of the Honduran negotiating commission, will fly to Lima to talk to mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Elvir Sierra and Chavez Mena are supposed to meet in Lima to report to Bustamante on the results of the conversations in Miami.

According to Eliseo Perez Cadalso, former Honduran foreign minister, the negotiations are well advanced and this indicates that peace between the two countries could be achieved by the end of the year.

BRIEFS

NAVAL BASE CEREMONY--At a change of command ceremony at the naval base at Puerto Cortes last Saturday, attended by President Policarpo Paz Garcia and the members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces, (?Capt) Ruben H. Montoya assumed command of the installation. In a speech at the ceremony General Paz Garcia noted that the navy will soon begin operating in the Pacific. [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, OTHER ISSUES

PA140142 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1719 GMT 12 Sep 80

[News conference by government junta members Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, Attorney General Dr Ernesto Castillo, Supreme Court Chief Justice Dr Roberto Ruiz Hurtado and Dr Leonte Herdocia, president of the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, at the press room of government house in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Cordova Rivas] The purpose of this news conference is to present the report of the International Jurists Commission of Human Rights in Nicaragua yesterday and today.

We are going to give a brief summary of this report, which is highly favorable to the Nicaraguan Government, the revolutionary government, the Sandinist government, because the government junta is going to ask the International Jurists Commission for 400 copies in Spanish and 200 copies in English, which will be arriving soon.

The text of the report is divided into two parts. The first part is the introduction on human rights under the Somoza regime and the second part is on human rights under the present regime. The recommendations are then made and the conclusions drawn.

The preface, where everything is more or less summarized, speaks of the help that the Government of Nicaragua has given to this international law commission and draws some conclusions, a small paragraph of which I am going to read.

For example, it states: The International Jurists Commission wishes to express its recognition of the frank and open way in which its mission was received as well as the cooperation and assistance offered by the authorities at all levels to make the task easier.

As will be seen in the report, the mission obtained a favorable impression of the efforts being made to establish a genuinely democratic regime and assure the full protection of human rights. The new government had to face enormous difficulties as a consequence of the prolonged war it was necessary to wage to put an end to the hated dictatorship, which cruelly and tenaciously clung to power.

During the first days following the fall of Somoza, perhaps it was inevitable that excesses should occur. But it is true that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction succeeded in quickly establishing its authority and bringing the persons guilty of crimes committed under the protection of the previous regime to justice. The fact that capital punishment was eliminated immediately following the revolutionary triumph shows the humanitarian concern of the government.

This is signed by (Nean Cernos), secretary general of the International Jurists Commission on Human Rights.

Among the conclusions and recommendations, point three states: Such violations of human rights were not the result of the excesses of the National Guard out of government control, but the result of a policy ordered and directed by the highest spheres.

Point 6, which refers to the present government, states: The present Government of National Reconstruction has shown a high sense of humanitarianism and frank adherence to respect for human rights, ratifying a series of international instruments protecting these rights and signing into law legislation leading to and enforcing effective respect for the rights. It has also abolished capital punishment in all circumstances. The concern of the government is evident in connection with preventing the torture or mistreatment of prisoners.

A climate of freedom and guarantees prevails in this country which generally allows the rights recognized by law to be exercised. Broad freedom of speech and of the press exist. The right to private property, which at the onset appeared to have been forgotten, is now protected by law. It is also a positive aspect that a group of repressive laws approved by the previous government has been abolished.

In the commission's recommendations, it states: The government should carry out a policy to guarantee and strengthen the independence of the judicial branch and guarantee its preeminence over the executive branch in everything related to jurisdictional matters and in the control of and respect for human rights. It would be advisable to undertake efforts to [word indistinct] and to make the principles known among the population and the civilian and military authorities.

Accordingly, the government junta has invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit our country. Like the visit of the International Jurists Commission, its visit will be widely accepted and no obstacles will be placed in its path. It will be able to speak with anyone it wishes, with any official or individual, and will be able to receive any complaints.

This Inter-American Human Rights Commission is already establishing three offices in Nicaragua with Telex, copy machines, typewriters, secretaries and so forth. That commission will visit Nicaragua from 5-11 October. It will meet with the government junta, the the Sandinist Front's National Directorate, the Supreme Court, the human rights commissioner and any other authorities they might wish to meet.

[Ramirez] You have just heard the most important parts of the report on human rights in Nicaragua past and present by the International Jurists Commission. I must state that the International Jurists Commission is one of the most respected bodies in the world which has been concerned about the respect for human rights. It is headquartered in Switzerland. This more than 80-page report has been printed and I understand that the companero newsmen will receive a summary of it. At the government secretariat we have copies of the full report for review. You can arrange this with Companero Manuel Espinoza.

The conclusions in this report definitely silence those who have wanted to use the subject of human rights in Nicaragua as a political weapon to discredit the government. We know that there is a so-called Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission which tries to promote a climate of mistrust inside and outside the country regarding this regime's respect for human rights. That commission works on behalf of criminals. It tries to confuse the public by presenting these criminals along with Sandinist martyrs in paid advertisements and it calls them all brothers. It defends people such as the famous homosexual forger from the (El Alba) shelter on the southern highway. It mixes human rights with partisan and personal interests.

We believe that such an impressive report as this one by the International Jurists Commission will help to put in their place those who, having few facts behind their arguments, slanderously discredit the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution in human rights which, as Dr Cordova Rivas pointed out, are not limited to the physical integrity of individuals but include other rights established in the revolution's charter of guarantees and its fundamental charter.

This report also contradicts the poisonous propaganda being spread in the world against our revolution. Just to cite a recent case, we have here a page of the 1 September issue of the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK. It is a false and slanderous report on Nicaragua by a magazine which presents itself as a serious magazine for businessmen. In the last paragraph of the report it states that the Sandinists are purging their enemies, killing an average of 25 a day.

It is hard to understand how a serious magazine can print such a report. It also says that there are armed groups organized in Honduras which are killing teachers of the literacy campaign directed by the Cuban and that this type of action is the same as the Sandinists' actions in seizing power. According to this magazine, it is fine to kill teachers because the campaign is directed by Cubans and because the Sandinists took power through assassinations. This is the type of reports issued by the so-called serious press in the United States against our revolutionary process.

Fortunately, we know that there are serious organizations such as the International Jurists Commission which, through its report, can tell the world that this government respects human rights. We are proud that we are not the only ones saying this. A small group of people disguised as defenders of human rights in order to defend old privileges and small parties' interests cannot contradict such a report. Responsible and prestigious international organizations are stating that human rights are respected in Nicaragua as the Nicaraguan people fully realize.

[Question] Oscar Perez Valdivia of Radio Corporacion. It seems that when referring to the report, my dear friend Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas said something about the judicial branch's independence from the executive branch. I had always wanted to ask how the revolution is going to interpret the traditional concept of the independence of the government branches.

[Answer by unidentified speaker] It is true that the International Jurists Commission recommended in its report that the judicial branch will be independent regarding its jurisdiction and the subject of human rights. It recommended that the juciaial branch be distinct from one of the three branches which existed in the past but that it watch over the human rights established by laws. Only the judicial branch can defend human rights through the legal mechanisms established by law. An example of this is the right to habeas corpus. The judicial branch currently has power to try officials who violate human rights and who have committed arbitrary acts in the use of their powers.

[Question] Fernando Centeno of Radio Sandino. I would like to ask the junta members what they think about how the so-called Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission supports itself financially. How does it pay for advertising in a reactionary newspaper? Don't you think that some organizations or some countries which are financing this campaign to discredit Nicaragua are backing this commission?

[Cordova Rivas] There are a number of organizations in the world which are concerned about human rights. We cannot deny that the Human Rights Commission which has existed in Nicaragua played a great role during the Somozist regime. But it seems that with the end of the need to denounce human rights violations, it has continued to systematically charge the revolutionary government and the Sandinist regime with violating human rights.

[Ramirez] To add to what Dr Cordova Rivas has said, I just want to make one comment. It is alleged that the Human Rights Commission is a commission of citizens whose interest is the protection and promotion of human rights. Supposedly, this interest is above so-called political passions and specific interests not only in politics but in the defense of certain economic privileges and interests. My attention is drawn to the fact that one of the persons who appears as a member of the Permanent Human Rights Commission is a gentleman whose name is Cesar Divas, who works at LA PRENSA. Mr Bernardino Larios had given him a farewell letter. Divas was aware of this letter and therefore of what Larios was doing, that is, preparing a plot to kill leaders of the revolution. I would like to know whether a person who defends human rights can do so with sufficient objectivity if he has such ties. When LA PRENSA published this letter it said that Bernardino Larios had quickly given it to a LA PRENSA reporter in the street. LA PRENSA now has to admit that Cesar Divas was the one who was given this letter, since the Interior Ministry authorities have proven this through their investigatiors.

So one would have to see if one can separate the Permanent Human Rights Commission and its members from the plots to destabilize this regime and even assassinate leaders of the revolution.

[Question] Leon Gabriel of [name indistinct]. Since you mentioned the name of Bernardino Larios, I would like to know when he will be turned over to a judge and if newsmen will be able to interview him.

[Ramirez] The security authorities yesterday presented the first individual involved in this plot. Mr Bernardino Larios is being investigated by the state security authorities. Once this process ends, he will be presented to the public and turned over to the courts along with all the other persons who might be involved in this affair. Those people who have been mentioned in the various declarations will have to reply to justice. All this will be done as soon as possible.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] Well, we could not answer that at this time. We cannot say whether this gentleman will be directly turned over to the court or whether he will be presented to the press before this happens.

[Question] Manuel Espinoza Rivera of the Sandinist Television System. I would like to know the government junta's opinion on relations with Guatemala since, in an interview with the Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala today, he told us that relations are quite cool in view of recent statements by Guatemalan President Lucas. What is your opinion?

[Ramirez] The revolutionary government has considered that it is not worthwhile to maintain an ambassador in Guatemala and risk his physical safety in that country. Therefore, we have decided to recall our ambassador to Guatemala and we are not going to send him there again. Companero Castillo Macis, the current ambassador to Guatemala, has done an excellent job there. He has risked his life in Guatemala because to be Nicaraguan ambassador in Guatemala is to risk your life. We have asked the Honduran Government to approve Macis' appointment as ambassador to Honduras.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Does this mean a break in relations?

[Ramirez] It is not a break in relations. But if, during a public anticommunist rally organized by the Guatemalan Government, it was said that the Nicaraguan Government is a [word indistinct] or something like that and if more than 10 Nicaraguans have disappeared or been killed in Guatemala in the past month, what else could we do but recall our ambassador and stop risking his life? This does not mean that we are going to break off relations with Guatemala. We maintain diplomatic and commercial relations with Guatemala. Our two countries are in the common market. In order to send its merchandise to Costa Rica, Guatemala has to send it through Nicaragua. That is a reality. Therefore, diplomatic relations with Guatemala will continue. We have not sought the deterioration of those relations. Mr Lucas, in a position we cannot understand, has decided to damage those relations. This revolutionary process and government greatly respect our dignity and our sovereignty. The times when Nicaragua could be humiliated diplomatically are over. We greatly value our dignity, independence and sovereignty.

[Question] Agustin Fuentes of Radio Noticias. Who will be charge d'affaires in Guatemala? Where will current Ambassador to Honduras Talavera go? Do you think Mr Barahona y Barahona's statements in Panama and Havana that there are 2,000 former national guardsmen training in Guatemala to invade this country are true?

[Ramirez] Companero Talavera will return to work with us in government house. Companero Macis will become ambassador to Honduras if the Honduran Government approves his appointment. A charge d'affaires will remain in Guatemala. We do not have his name here with us.

Regarding your other question, an individual who held the post of director of information for Guatemalan Government Minister Alvarez Ruiz stated in Panama that, under the Guatemalan Government's protection, men were being trained to invade our country. Everyone is aware that there are many former guardsmen in Guatemala, that newspapers have published photos of Urcuyo along with Mr Sandoval Alarcon, the leader of the White Hand in Guatemala. He is one of the main figures of the Guatemalan Government and chief of the sinister White Hand. We don't doubt that these people, who are dreaming of returning here to regain power and commit the crimes they have been unable to commit since 19 July, have some official protection. We view this situation with serious concern. We cannot say that we are disregarding this situation. Those charges are serious and we must be on the alert regarding these kinds of charges.

CRUZ SAYS LAWYERS STUDYING U.S. LOAN AGREEMENT

PA151749 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has reported that the text of the agreement that the country will sign with the United States to make the $75 million loan official is being studied by lawyers in order to avoid any clauses that might impinge on Nicaraguan sovereignty. He added that as soon as the document is signed, Nicaragua will receive $40 million. It will then receive $20 million a few weeks later. He recalled that the country has already received an advance of $15 million.

However, he warned that the loan is not a solution to Nicaraguan problems. For this reason, the regulation on the use of foreign exchange to import luxury items will continue in effect. He stressed that the successful renegotiation of the foreign debt with international banks has strengthened the country's credit internationally.

FSLN RELEASES COMMUNIQUE REORGANIZING CADRES

PA160317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2214 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Communique of Sandinist National Liberation Front read by front National Directorate Secretary Rene Nunez at the event honoring the Nandaime martyrs during the closing of the third national assembly meeting in Jose Benito Escobar Hall of Sandino Central in Managua--live]

[Text] From the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate to the members and the entire Sandinist people of Nicaragua:

The FSLN National Directorate summoned the members of the departmental executive committees, the executive (?boards) of the Sandinist Workers Central, the Farmworkers Association, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the representatives of the state's and the armed forces' partisan bodies, the representatives of the Indian communities and other national sectors to participate in the third national assembly meeting of FSLN cadres and militants, named after the Nandaime heroes, on 13 and 14 September 1980. After the program was approved by the committees and the resolutions were adopted, and in view of the importance of those resolutions, the plenum decided to inform our militants and the Nicaraguan people the following steps (?toward) the strengthening of the organization and the party:

1. The "Heroes of Nandaime" national assembly meeting of cadres and militants confirms that our National Directorate is the supreme leadership body and the basic authority body of the FSLN and of the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause, shouts] This confirmation is merely the reflection of the confidence and authority that our organization has won among the Nicaraguan people throughout its fighting history.

2. The Sandinist Assembly is hereby created. It is composed of representatives of the best cadres and outstanding militants of the FSLN. It is a consultative body to help our National Directorate in the making of major (?decisions), such as the approval of the FSLN program and statutes, its revolutionary strategy, its international and economic policy, its merger policy, its mass, education and militancy promotion guidelines and the yearly report that the National Directorate shall make to all the members [passage indistinct].

The members of the Sandinist Assembly are: [applause follows announcement of each name] Glenda Monterrey, Noel Escobar, Lumberto Campbell, Flor de Maria Monterrey, Dora Maria Tellez, Agustin Lara, Darma Lila Carrasquilla, Marta (Crancho), Mauricio Valenzuela, Leticia Herrera, Carlos Zamora, Elias Noguera, Manuel Morales, Oswaldo Caldera, Adilia Eva Solis, Wilfredo Barreto, Harry Chavez, Francisco Sanchez, Alonso Porras, Augusto Quintana, Maria (Wohl), Javier Lopez, Oswaldo Lacayo, Hugo Torres, Julio Ramos, Leopoldo Rivas, Eden Pastora, Hilario Sanchez, Joaquin Cuadra, Doris Tijerino, Lenin Cerna, Juan Jose (Ubeda), Rene Vivas, Jose Valdivia, Marco Somarriba, Sergio Mendoza, Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan, Lea Guido, Luis Enrique Figueroa, Salvador Mayorga, Federico Cerda, Ernesto Castillo, Dionisio Marenco, Vanessa Castro, Carlos Coronel, Miguel D'Escoto, Ernesto Cardenal, Victor Tinoco, Alvaro Ramirez, Ricardo Wheelock, Marcos Valle, Gloria Carrion, Lucio Jimenez, Edgardo Garcia, Fernando Cardenal, Patricia Orozco, Maria Lourdes Giron, Federico Lopez, Nathan Sevilla, Leonel Espinoza, William Ramirez, Monica Baltodano, Omar Cabezas, Julio Lopez, Carlos Carrion and Rene Nunez.

3. Convinced that the National Directorate committees, which will operate until today, have achieved the objective for which they were created and that the organizational development and the many and complex tasks that we have to cope with require organizations that have new and more functions, it has been decided:

A. The Political Committee of the National Directorate is created in place of the Executive Committee. This committee will represent the National Directorate during its recesses and it will organize the internal and public relations of the directorate. It will coordinate the State Committee and Defense and Security Committees, and it will guide and control the work of all other FSLN bodies.

The members of the Political Committee are: [applause follows announcement of each name] coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano; Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

B. The State Committee is being created in Lieu of the Government Committee [comision estatal]. Its main task is to guarantee the proper implementation of the economic and social programs of the Sandinist people's revolution and to orient and control all the Sandinist organizations of the government.

The State Committee is comprised as follows: [applause follows announcement of each name] Coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Lea Guido, Dionisio Marenco, Federico Cerda; Ernesto Castillo and Vanesa Castro.

C. The Defense and Security Committee is created to replace the Military Committee. It becomes the Sandinist organization whose basic duty is the development and strengthening of the defense of the nation and the revolution in the face of threats of domestic or foreign aggression. It also orients and controls Sandinist organizations in the armed forces.

The members of the Defense and Security Committee are: [applause follows announcement of each name] Coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra, Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, Guerrilla Commander Rene Vivas and Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres.

4. The National Secretariat of the FSLN is strengthened by the inclusion of two members of the national leadership. The National Secretariat will be headed by the coordinator of the Political Committee, the organization on which this committee vests for auxiliary and executive support in order to guarantee the control and development of the organization's work plans and vigilance in the comprehension and application of the principles, lines and policies of the FSLN.

The National Secretariat is comprised of the following companeros: [applause follows announcement of each name] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, Companero Rene Nunez Tellez, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, Companero Julio Lopez and Companero Carlos Carrion.

5. The secretariats of the FSLN are abolished except for the Secretariat of the National Leadership. In their place, the following departments of the National Secretariat are created: Organization and Mass Work, Propaganda and Political Education and International Relations. Each of these departments will be in charge of handling control and work relations as their names indicate under the direct orientation of the National Secretariat.

6. The following companeros, members of the FSLN, are appointed to head the following departments: [applause follows announcement of each name] Labor Organization, Sandinist Workers Federation and Agricultural Workers Association, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez; Propaganda and Political Education Department, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez; Organization and Mass Work Department, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano; Mass Organizations, Sandinist Defense Committees, Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, Federation of Health Workers (FEDSALUD), Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas; 19 July Sandinist Youth and National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, Companero Carlos Carrion; International Relations Department, Companero Julio Lopez.

7. The Sandinist delegation to the State Council is reorganized as follows: [applause follows announcement of each name] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, alternate, Rene Nunez Tellez; Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, alternate, Companero Julio Lopez; Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, alternate, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano; Companero Carlos Zamora, alternate, Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera; Companero Federico Lopez, alternate, Sebastian Castro; Companero Rafael Tijerino, alternate, Guerrilla Commander Elias Noguera.

[Dated] 15 September 1980. Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever. Free fatherland or death. National leadership of the FSLN.

RAMIREZ CONDEMNS LA PRENSA SUPPORT FOR LARIOS

PA131641 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Another step has been taken in the exercise of effective democracy. The government junta today talked with the members of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] of the Eastern Market as part of the "Face the People" program. Here is the report:

Some 300 persons gathered this afternoon in the Domitila Lugo section of the Eastern Market, where members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and several ministers had come to participate in the "Face the People" program. As usual, the people--anxious to find out about the political situation in the country and how the economy is progressing, as well as to clarify many rumors--overwhelmed the members of the junta with questions.

The government junta was represented at the Eastern Market by Commander Daniel Ortega, Arturo J. Cruz and Sergio Ramirez, as well as by Ministers Dionisio Marenco, Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Miguel Vigil, ministers of domestic trade, foreign trade and housing, respectively, and by representatives of the Transportation Ministry and of the Managua reconstruction junta.

Various topics of interest to the market vendors and the government were discussed. Most noticeable were the lack of guidance and the alarming amount of false reports circulated daily by individuals seeking to confuse the people. Among such alarming false reports were that there would be no sales at the wholesale market, that market stalls would cost thousands of cordobas, that prices of staples will be increased by up to 30 percent and other such rumors.

Commander Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez informed the vendors that they should not believe these rumors. He said they only cause unrest and confusion, which is precisely the goal sought by the individuals who start such rumors.

One CDS member from the Eastern Market noted his concern over what he described as the confusion being caused by the newspaper LA PRENSA in its reports that are antagonistic toward the Sandinist people's revolution. Here are the comments made in reply by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado to his question:

[Begin recording] [CDS member] I wish to ask only one question. Excuse me for reading slowly, but I have only recently learned to read. [applause] What measures is the government taking with regard to LA PRENSA? What measures are you taking, compañero, with regard to LA PRENSA, which is speculating, deceiving and misleading the people? Thank you. [applause]

[Ramirez] We have insisted clearly that for the first time in Nicaragua freedom of the press be respected. In the past, freedom of the press was available only to a few persons, but now it is at the service of many more people, because the working people, the poor people, also have the right to that freedom of the press, to the freedom to be heard, to have their voices heard over the radio, to have their opinions broadcast over television. This was one of the achievements of the revolution. However, in contrast to this freedom of the press is the question of which persons in the country make use of this freedom and how they make use of it. In this regard, the compañero has mentioned here the example of LA PRENSA, which is a very important example to be considered.

It is not on our own initiative that we are saying that this newspaper is an enemy of the revolution. By its actions, this newspaper is showing itself to be an enemy of the revolution. You will have noticed that yesterday--and this is an example of crossing the line--LA PRENSA reported the arrest of Col Bernardino Larios. It extols and praises Col Bernardino Larios as if he were a great hero or a great patriot who had been arrested for no reason. LA PRENSA did not take the trouble to ask either the Interior Ministry or the government junta why he was arrested.

In view of this, we have the right to wonder where LA PRENSA is heading with reports of this kind, and whether it is not really in agreement with people like Bernardino Larios. This is something that should be answered by LA PRENSA itself. It is one thing for LA PRENSA to express as many opinions as it wishes, to criticize the revolution as much as it wishes, but it is another thing for it to side with or protect persons who are conspiring to assassinate the leaders of the revolution. This is no longer something simple. It is a matter that transcends what we are prepared to guarantee as freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

Therefore, it is up to us to call on that newspaper, to call on those who publish it, to reflect seriously and realize that the path they are taking is one that endangers the stability of this revolutionary process. It is one thing for there to be a democratic regime here that respects civil rights--for as the Human Rights Committee has discovered, we do not practice torture or abuses of individuals here--and it is another thing for a person to seek to kill the leaders of the revolution and for a newspaper to side with such a person, maintaining that this individual had been arrested only because he is a Christian and is opposed to Marxism-Leninism.

This is not a charge that LA PRENSA has made for the first time; it is something it has been repeating for some time in articles, editorials and news reports--that in this country there is opposition to Christians and to persons described as democrats because they are not Marxist-Leninists and that those in government are Marxist-Leninists and are persecuting Christians, and that all this was the cause of the arrest of Bernardino Larios.

These matters should lead to reflection on the part of all of us who really believe in freedom of the press. The companero who asked this question here has asked it because he really believes in freedom of the press, but a true freedom of the press, because the moment that an attempt is made to take advantage of the existing freedom of the press to destabilize and destroy the revolutionary process, the defense of the revolution and the survival of this revolution will take precedence over what those gentlemen call freedom of the press. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARREST

PA121327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry on 11 September 1980 in Managua]

[Text] It is the duty of the Interior Ministry to inform the people that our state security bodies, responsible for the defense of the Nicaraguan people and revolutionary justice, have totally dismantled a counterrevolutionary band which was operating in the regions of San Jose de Bocay, San Miguel and El Tabaco in Jinotega Department. During the military operation which ended in a clash with members of the band yesterday, one of the leaders of the band, Catalino Fonseca Lopez, was killed and the rest of the band captured. They have been identified as Lucas Blandon Herrera, Juan Perez Davila, Jesus Martinez, Agueda Pereira, Martin Rodriguez Chavarria, Emilio Reyes, Digna Hernandez, Estanislao Lopez Rivera, Juan Espinoza Fuentes, Santiago Hernandez Palmas, Guillermo Diaz Herandez and Julio Rodriguez Chavarria.

FORMER EPS MEMBER GRANTED ASYLUM IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PA121652 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Managua--The Costa Rican Embassy in Nicaragua has granted asylum to Oscar Lindo, a Nicaraguan citizen. According to the local press, Lindo is a former member of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] who sought refuge at the embassy several weeks ago after he was involved in the death of a Cuban citizen at the EPS communications center where he used to work.

BARRICADA REPORTERS TO APPEAR ON RADIO MOSCOW PROGRAM

PA131528 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Radio Moscow will carry an interview and roundtable on 6, 7, 14 and 15 September with our companeros Onofre Guevara and Juan Jose Lacayo, who were invited by Radio Moscow as representatives of BARRICADA during a cultural exchange visit by our newspaper staff to PRAVDA.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN HAVANA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL152313 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, the USSR's foreign minister and member of the CPSU Politburo, arrived this afternoon in Cuba at the invitation of our party and state. The Il-62M carrying the Soviet foreign minister stopped its engines at exactly 1700.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of Ministers and State and member of the party Politburo, received Gromyko at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. Also there to welcome Gromyko were Jesus Montane, member of the party Central Committee, and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, the USSR's ambassador in Cuba. The foreign minister last visited Cuba in January 1973. He was a member of the high-ranking delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Andrey Gromyko will begin official talks with the Cuban side tomorrow. He will leave on Thursday.

RODRIGUEZ DELIVERS FUNERAL ORATION FOR SLAIN DIPLOMAT

PA151233 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] If Felix Garcia's death were to put an end to the dastardly actions of those who want to stifle the revolution, intimidate its representatives and strike its defenders, this would be Felix' best service to the nation and to socialism, which he loved so well, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, has stated. The vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers gave the eulogy at the funeral of the diplomatic official accredited to the United Nations this morning at the Colon Cemetery in Havana.

Thousands of people accompanied Felix Garcia's remains to the FAR cemetery. Rodriguez said the crime committed in downtown New York was the result of desperation in the face of defeat; a brutal and futile vengeance by those who know they have been forever uprooted from this land they betrayed. These gangster cliques know only two well, he said, that nothing will sway the course of the Cuban revolution; they are convinced that the hope that the revolution would be undermined by foreign threats or domestic decomposition was dashed long ago. We know that no revolutionary combatant will falter because his brothers have been killed.

Rodriguez added that the counterrevolutionaries who killed the Cuban diplomat in New York are looking for someone to hire them to carry out mob activities and when they see regressive forces calling for a return to violence and heavyhandedness toward Latin America surface on the U.S. political scene, they rush to show that they can be called on to implement such a policy.

The Cuban leader stressed that those terrorists equally hate Cuba's official representatives and those Cubans who as children were taken away from their nation by their relatives and now are defending the Cuban revolution and disseminating its achievements in the United States. That is why, with the same cowardice, they killed Carlos Muniz Varela, who through the Antonio Maceo Brigade was helping to provide a better understanding of the meaning of socialist Cuba, Rodriguez recalled.

Felix Garcia's death angers our people because of the impunity with which the crime was committed, the Cuban leader stated. He added that being the site of the UN headquarters carries with it obligations and requires that the representatives of the nations belonging to this international organization have guarantees that cannot be toyed with by gangsters.

Rodriguez noted that the U.S. Government has publicly condemned this crime and even sent a condolence message by President Carter. He added that the Cuban people are waiting for evidence and showed their anger and renewed their fighting spirit during the multitudinous show of grief over Felix Garcia's death in response to the miserable people who killed him and those in the United States who are announcing future aggressive policies against Cuba.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA140316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said that the Ethiopian revolution is an important contribution to the national liberation and social struggle of African countries. This he said in a congratulatory message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution which was celebrated yesterday.

In his message Castro says that the militant solidarity between Cuba and Ethiopia has been forged in the common struggle of our peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and racism and especially in the just cause for the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia against imperialist aggression.

In his message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, Castro adds that despite the threats against it, socialist Ethiopia will continue advancing in the construction of a new society, conquering all obstacles that imperialist reactionary sectors are trying to interpose in its path.

SPECIAL ETHIOPIAN ENVOY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Meeting With Castro

FL121120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. Dawit Wolde Giorgis arrived in our country at the head of a delegation as the special envoy of President Mengistu Haile Mariam. He is the bearer of a message from the head of the Ethiopian Government to our commander in chief.

The meeting was held in a very fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Various aspects of the international situation and matters of mutual interest were discussed.

News Conference

FL122045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The delegation led by Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has held a news conference in Havana in which it condemned the existing situation in the Horn of Africa.

Wolde Giorgis said at the news conference that the purpose of his delegation's trip to Cuba is to report the tension created in that region by the Somali-U.S. agreement and to deliver a personal message from Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

He added that at this time several Ethiopian delegations are visiting many countries to convey the appeal of this Ethiopian chief of state and people to exercise as much as possible their influence on the U.S. Government to prevent a human catastrophe. He emphasized that such a catastrophe could be the result of the crisis created in the Horn of Africa by the Somali-U.S. agreement. During the news conference in Havana, Wolde Giorgis recalled that when the colonialists were going to leave Somalia, Ethiopia recognized the Somali people's call for independence. He emphasized that Ethiopia was one of the few countries to promote Somalia's independence and reiterated that his country has no territorial ambition with regard to its neighbors.

He went on to say that the Somali Government has refused to accept all types of international standards and laws. He recalled that when the Organization of African Unity was created in 1963, it established the basic principles of understanding among all peoples of the world and particularly the people of the African Continent. Wolde Giorgis added that these principles were ratified in 1964 by the chiefs of state of the nonaligned countries.

Elsewhere during the news conference held in Havana, the chief of the Ethiopian delegation emphasized that this new tension created in the Horn of Africa cannot have any result other than a victory for the Ethiopian revolution. Wolde Giorgis immediately asserted: Our revolution is in a process of consolidation. Ethiopia does not want war with any country. We want to live in peace and to create an atmosphere of peace not only in Ethiopia but also throughout the Horn of Africa.

He went on to stress the solidary assistance given by Cuba and the Soviet Union to the struggle against the Somali invader at the request of the Ethiopian Government. He emphasized that sufficient assistance was received from these countries at the right time. Lastly, Wolde Giorgis recalled that now there are many Cuban doctors, economists and advisers in Ethiopia doing extremely valuable work for which the Ethiopian people are extremely grateful.

Further Comments

FL130057 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The responsibility of the United States for the current crisis in the so-called Horn of Africa was denounced in Havana today by Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Ethiopian Workers Party. We now carry for you the statements made by Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis to national television news and portions of the news conference which the distinguished visitor held in Havana today.

[Begin recording, in English with consecutive Spanish translation] As we all know, new developments have taken place in the Horn of Africa. America has decided to establish military bases in Berbera and Kismayu, only 150 km from our border. American establishment of military bases (?and) establishment of quick intervention forces inside Somalia at an assault position of only 150 km from our border constitutes a great danger to the Ethiopian revolution and Ethiopian territorial integrity. This delegation has come here precisely to inform Comrade Fidel Castro about this new crisis in order to exert influence on the American Government to stop this adventurism . There are a number of delegations that are being sent to a number of heads of state taking [words indistinct] to the chiefs of state and to all peace-loving peoples to as much as possible play a role in decreasing the tension in the Horn of Africa. [end recording]

The chief of the Ethiopian delegation now in Cuba told the press that any force which dares challenge the principle of territorial integrity of Ethiopia will face decisive forces that will fight them. Answering a question from a foreign newsman, he asserted that Ethiopia reserves the right to request assistance, if that were necessary, to fight foreign aggression. He called on the international community to condemn the imperialist actions against his country.

FAR Celebration

FL121224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The main ceremony of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution was held yesterday at a tank unit presided over by Brig Gen Giraldo Mora Orozco and Wondimagegnehu Aemero, Ethiopia's ambassador to Cuba.

The Ethiopian ambassador and Col (Hector Fernandez Pardo), administrative officer at the FAR Ministry, spoke at the activity. Colonel (Fernandez) spoke of the revolutionary situation in Ethiopia 6 years ago and the process to consolidate the revolution during these 6 years. He also noted the measures the Ethiopian revolution had taken and the implementation of the wide-ranging program of economic, political and social achievements carried out in that country in the Horn of Africa. He mentioned the aggressions against that nation and pointed out that they were an attempt to halt the advance of the revolution, prevent the strengthening of militias and exclude Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam from the government's leadership. The mobilization of the masses, he said, foiled the reactionary plans. He added that a huge demonstration of more than half a million persons supported the unquestioned leader of the Ethiopian revolution, asking for arms to defend the revolutiolnary process. Cuba's FAR and our people, he said, feel as brothers and are satisfied with having an ally, a true revolution that is one of the firmest bulwarks of the world's revolutionary movement.

On his part, Wondimagegnehu Aemero alluded to the brave struggle of the Ethiopian people against the aggressor and underscored the fundamental achievements attained by the revolution in the past 6 years. He also noted the advances in literacy. He said that illiteracy will disappear from the country within 7 years. He denounced the Somalian Government's agreements with the United States which have encouraged the former to continue its aggression against Ethiopian territory. He said that the revolution is marching firmly forward and that the frustration of imperialism and its lackeys is increasing. He gave as an example the recent establishment of U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean. He added that the revolutionary Ethiopia will never be intimidated and will never yield to any pressures; the people are ready to defend the revolution to the end.

[Begin recording, in English with consecutive Spanish translation] Cuba and Ethiopia are true friends. The foundation for their friendship is firm and the ties that keep them close are strong and indestructible. Both Cuba and Ethiopia are fighting against forms of imperialist domination and exploitation. Both firmly support just causes and struggles, sustained by justice, freedom and equality. Both are struggling for peace and socialism.
[end recording]

SRV DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DEMANDS U.S. LEAVE GUANTANAMO

PA140326 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] We strongly condemn the acts of sabotage being committed against Cuba and the criminal blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism. We demand a halt to espionage flights over Cuban territory and a U.S. withdrawal from the naval base at Guantanamo, Lt Col Le Quang Hoa, member of Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and deputy defense minister, said in Havana.

He said this during a news conference marking the 35th anniversary of the SRV. He briefly outlined his country's history and gave a report on the current situation in Vietnam. Le Quang Hoa said that the Vietnamese people maintain a magnificent combative spirit despite China's constant aggression and are working hard to build a country 10 times more beautiful than before as Ho Chi Minh, the unforgettable Vietnamese leader, used to say.

U.S. AID, SUPPORT FOR HONDURAS OUTLINED

FL130150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Jorge Timossi commentary]

[Excerpts] The propaganda, the image is presented as follows: Honduras, a lake of peace in the convulsive Central American waters.

Among the reforms, moderizations and foreign capital investments, the Honduran Armed Forces are following a strange and dangerous path. Actually, Honduras has to be a lake of peace and it has much to do with the structure of a Central American Bunker. [rendered in English] Basically, this began on 24 February of this year when Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, a man addicted to the esoteric Rosicrucian sect and on a complete alcohol rehabilitation plan, was invited to the United States by the Council of the Americas, an important business organization.

This business trip in which General Policarpo went to sell his country had an important political definition. He met with William Bowdler, secretary of state for foreign relations, who the month before had been in Tegucigalpa with Gen Robert Frazier of the Defense Department. He met with former NATO Commander Alexander Haig. And, lastly, he met for half an hour with U.S. President James Carter. At that meeting, Carter said: The Honduran Government is a big ally of the United States.

Thereafter and coinciding with the policy of changes through repression in El Salvador, the U.S. administration changed its assistance to Honduras, placing at the level of some $160 million, including economic plans and military modernization, plus $5 million of direct assistance to the three branches of the armed forces. The first shipment of various armed helicopters and planes corresponds to these plans. This shipment adds to the Honduran air potential which in prior years already was the most powerful in the region.

According to what has been published in London, this was the list up to 1979: 12 French Supermystere planes assembled in Israel; 6 A-37B counterinsurgency planes; C-54, C-45 and C-47 transport planes; 3 Arava planes; 1 Westwind plane; 4 Cessna (180-185); 6 T-6 Trainers; 12 T-18F; 5 T-41A; 3 RT-33; 1 Alouette III helicopter; and 2 UH-19D helicopters.

There is another bit of information not yet well known. There are at the new Hotel Alameda in Tegucigalpa at least 30 U.S. military advisers who are specialists in various fields. They are in addition to the established mission of experts which, as in El Salvador, is part of what the Pentagon calls a mobile strategic force.

Meanwhile, the advisers of provisional President Policarpo Paz Garcia say that U.S. military assistance is to prevent communist infiltration and to reinforce the protection of national security and territorial integrity. But General Policarpo is wrong and so is the United States. The bunker is the best way to destroy the image of the lake of peace. One should not forget that in Honduras itself there is a secret organization of junior officers-- the "osos" [bears]--operating there on the side of the progressive forces. This organization repeatedly has declared that the U.S. theory of counterinsurgency has been absolutely eliminated. If in the rapid succession of events a spark from the Central American fire falls on Honduras, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia cannot be saved by the United States, not even by the Rosicrucians.